



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1859.

It is thought that a great outcry will be raised at the next meeting of Congress, at the removal of the desks from the seats of the members of the House of Representatives, and that a thousand objections will be started, in order to get them back. Very likely. The reason is obvious, as far as the mere personal accommodation of the members is concerned. But we have no doubt the public will be better served, if the writing desks are kept out. We have an idea that their removal will help to curtail long-winded political speeches.

The Washington Constitution is very much put out at Gov. Wise's course with regard to the Naturalization Laws—and complains that he should make the LeClerc letter the text for his comments—calling that letter, "a four line communication," and affirming that it was only intended as a warning to foreigners. The LeClerc letter, we presume is just as fair and proper a text for Gov. Wise, though it was short, as the dispatch to our Minister to Prussia would be, though that was long.

The New York Herald states that it knows "that the black republicans desire such a succession of defeats to the new Southern opposition movements, from Kentucky to Texas, as will leave no choice to the Northern opposition conservatives, but one side or the other of a sectional contest." Exactly. The ultras at the North, who would "rule or ruin," are only concerned in making a sectional issue, in which they know they will have the strength.

The Earl of Carlisle, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, recently made a speech in Dublin, in which he referred to the improved condition of Ireland. He said that the eye, now, meets on all sides, with fields teeming with abundance, and that crime is daily diminishing throughout the country. The tide of emigration is checked, and prosperity is beginning to prevail. This must be gratifying to the natives of Ireland at home and abroad.

The Philadelphia Ledger calls the sudden and unsatisfactory make-up between France and Austria, "a Peace pregnant with War." It does really appear so, that this peace rests upon temporary expediency, and not upon any sound political principle or the just rights of the people, and hence, that it can last only so long as force can maintain it, with warring elements continually at work to cause its rupture at any moment.

The "Chiriqui gold diggings" loom up largely. The discovery of these old Indian graves, containing so much of the precious metal, is quite a romantic episode in the history of the white man's search after what he so much craves. We rather expect, however, that the most is made of the "discovery," and that the "graves" will give out long before the placers and gulches are despoiled of their glittering deposits.

A letter from Paris, published in the New York Courier, says, "Garibaldi's name has never yet been mentioned by the Emperor of the French." What! Never whilst Garibaldi was cutting and slashing the Austrians, and helping the Emperor to gain his great victories! Very probable it is that it will not be mentioned hereafter. He has been used as Louis Napoleon has used every body else, for his own purposes!

The Richmond Enquirer declares that "the two greatest humbugs of the day are gas metring and telegraphing." They are both good things when properly conducted—but we suppose the Enquirer limits its condemnation to telegraphic dispatches which announce as facts things which are entirely untrue, and gas metres which show an expenditure of gas never used by the "consumer."

It was stated a few days ago that the nomination of Mr. Latham for Governor of California, was a triumph over the Administration. This was affirmed, on the supposition, we suppose, that he is a Douglas man.—However that may be, we see that in his speech accepting the nomination, he said he would "stand by the Administration of Mr. Buchanan."

We are not surprised to see Mr. Pryor so severely assailed as he is by some of the Administration leaders in the Congressional district in which he is a candidate. His election would be unpalatable to them.—"This man Pryor," they curtly call him. Well, probably, he may be "the man Pryor."

A new post office is established at Baynesville, Westmoreland County, Va., and Washington Bayne appointed postmaster. Directly on the route from Fredericksburg to Warsaw.

The Baltimore American states that within the last six years there has been more real and permanent improvement in Maryland, in agricultural matters, than in any previous half century.

We have received the August number of the American Farmer. Also, of the African Repository.

The President has returned to Washington.

Secretary Cobb goes to Georgia immediately on a visit to his family there.

Secretary Toucey has returned to Washington from his Northern trip.

Mr. Raymond, of the New York Times, writes from Paris, praising the Peace and Louis Napoleon. But he backs down a little, when he comes to speak of Hungary. He says:—"The Hungarians have the most reason for complaint, at the early conclusion of the war. Its continuance would have given them an opportunity to renew their efforts for independence; its termination precludes all such hopes, and confirms the authority of Austria over that province. Whether the 'general amnesty,' which is part of the basis of peace, covers all the political offenders of both countries, and permits Kossuth and his compatriots to return to their own country, remains to be seen. If so, it may serve as some consolation for their political disappointment."

The American State Convention in Ohio, recently held, passed resolutions, denouncing the present Administration for its shortcomings; affirming that the question of slavery should be left to the several Territories; condemning the slave trade; declaring the fugitive slave law to be constitutional; disapproving of some of the naturalization laws, but recognizing the duty of the State to protect naturalized citizens; condemning all religious tests; recommending economy in the public expenditures; protection to American commerce, and the construction of a highway to the Pacific, and opposing the acquisition of territory on this Continent by any foreign Power, and all breaches of the neutrality laws.

If killing people is to constitute generalship, the Richmond Dispatch adduces statistics to prove that old Sam Houston is as great a man as Louis Napoleon. In the battle of Salterino, the French killed and wounded, on an average, 700 men an hour. Now, old Sam had but 600 men, all told, at San Jacinto, and in about five minutes, he killed and captured exactly as many men as Napoleon killed and captured with his 200,000 fighters in one hour. If old Sam had fought an hour, at the same rate, he would have made way with 8,400 men.

From Barbadoes.

A Barbadoes correspondent, writing on the 11th of July says:—"The excitement which existed in the breadstuff and provision market some time since, caused by news of an advance in the United States, a few sales are being made at \$3.50 a bushel, as to quality, but the demand is very limited. Molasses was in active demand ten days since at 18 cents. The weather is varied, with alternate showers and sun, and the prospect for one of the largest crops ever reaped could not be more flattering. The health of the island was never better."

The New Mail Route.

We have no doubt that vigorous efforts will be made to supersede the old Southern, and the new South Western mail route, through this city, with the new Florida expedient; but they must prove unsuccessful, if the Department shall look to speed and certainty in the transmission of the mails.—That the route, via the Florida coast—the most dangerous in the whole country, and the most unreliable in certain seasons of the year—is to rival, successfully, the land route, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, is not to be anticipated. We understand that even now the South Western route can be traversed in one day less than is required by its old competitor, and when we shall have direct connection with Washington, via the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, we can safely defy all competition. We only ask fairly play, and a decision of the question upon its merits, without the aid of "semi-official authority" to oppose our interests, and the real interests of all who are concerned, in having a safe and speedy mail route.—*Lynchburg Virginian*.

The Drought.

The people of portions of the West are suffering at the present time serious inconvenience and loss from drought. In portions of Kentucky where the soil is based upon lime stone rocks from one to three feet below the surface, the blue-green pastures, ordinarily so green and luxuriant, have turned to a dull brown color, and would burn as readily as frosted grass.

In Indiana and Illinois the drought has affected several counties seriously, but it appears that rains of late have fallen in some of them, and is not likely to be felt as much damage as suffered in Kentucky.

In Maryland and Virginia, some counties are already seriously affected. We see it stated that some corn fields have been given up to stock, the owners despairing to make a crop. The counties most seriously injured appear to be Montgomery, in Maryland, and Alexandria and Fairfax, in Virginia, all near the Potomac, in the vicinity of Washington city.—*Balt. American*.

Barbaric Troops for the British Army.

The adoption of the Zouaves and Turcos into the British army, and their successes in the European wars, have incited the British government to attempt the organization of similar corps from their colonies in the West Indies. Some time ago the late soldiers in Bermuda were informed a *la* Zouave, and we now learn that orders have been issued by the War Department for the transportation of three thousand Jamaica negroes to England. Once arrived, they are to be drilled in the use of the latest and most destructive patterns of small arms, and trained to serve the new British empire. When the first squad had been incorporated with the army it will doubtless be followed by others, until the English will have a black division which will cope, in barbarity and ferocity at least, with the Turcos. In case of a war between England and France, it would be curious to see these troops pitted against each other; but they are edged tools, which the European governments may find exceedingly dangerous playthings.—*N. Y. Herald*.

An ELOPEMENT IN INDIANA.—The Lafayette Journal has delighted the lovers of scandal with an elopement item, the clearing out, for "parts unknown," of John C. Smith, son of a once United States Senator from Connecticut, with a woman not his wife, and leaving wife and children behind, who immediately packed up and returned to their old home, somewhat disgusted with the aforesaid John. The Journal says the woman homely and John good-looking, well educated, but was once a member of the Connecticut Legislature.

A LITTLE FAIR AT A RAILWAY STATION.—Lady "I want One Ticket—First!" Clerk. "Single!" Lady. "Single! What does it matter to you, sir, whether I'm single or not? Impertinence!" Clerk explains that he means single or return, not whether it's a ticket.

The London Times, of July 18th, holds bitter language respecting the peace of Villa Franca, and proposed conference at Zurich.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

Regattas are now among the prominent amusements at the North, and perfection is almost attained in the structure as well as the management of boats. An instance of "sharp practice" is mentioned in one of these races at Norwalk. Each boat was required to start with three passengers, but it was not stipulated that they should all be brought back. So two of those on one craft jumped over and swam ashore, immediately after getting under way, and lightened their boat so much that she took the prize of \$100.

There was a meeting held in Chicago on Friday last, of all ministers of the gospel favorable to efforts for securing a better observance of the Sabbath, and opposed to the running of railway cars and other conveyances on that day. After considerable discussion the meeting adopted a petition to the Chicago City Railway Company, requesting them not to run their cars on Sunday. They also called a general public meeting to be held on the 9th instant.

There is to be an organized opposition in New York to the Sunday laws. One branch of it is acting under the title of the "American Society for the Promotion of Civil and Religious Liberty," and a public mass meeting is proposed of all persons opposed to the enforcement, and in favor of the repeal of all Sunday laws. A "bar-tender" states that there is more liquor sold under the pretended closed-door system, than when the doors were permitted to be open on Sunday.

The Marine losses during the month of July.

July saw an aggregate of seventeen vessels, of which five were ships, three were barkes, one was a brig, and eight were schooners. The total value of property lost was one million and fifty-three thousand six hundred dollars. This is the value of property totally lost, exclusive of damage to vessels not amounting to a total loss.

Gov. Wright, our minister to Prussia, and a small party of Americans dined at Bremen, on the 4th of July last, with a contemporary of Washington, an acquaintance and friend of the great chief, the only man probably now living of whom this can be said. The person referred to is Alderman Delius, of Bremen, who, as far back as 1797, resided in Baltimore.

A correspondent of the New York Herald writes from Niagara Falls, as follows:—"Capt. Travis, who has opened a shooting gallery here, and who, by the way, has made some wonderful shots, offered yesterday to bet one thousand dollars that he can cross the rope. He has some backers, who are willing to risk their money on him."

Some more camels, says the *Civilian* of Galveston, are coming to Texas. The importation now expected is to be made from the valley of the Upper Mongolia. They are stronger than any other kind of camels, and are accustomed to the severest kind of hardships. They are to enter the United States, via San Francisco.

The late King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, whose decease we announced a few days ago, was the eldest son of Bernadotte, Prince of Monte Corvo, one of Napoleon's marshals, who, after the dethronement of Gustavus IV in 1809, was nominated Crown Prince, and succeeded to the throne in 1818, on the death of Charles XIII.

The Brazilian Minister went to Baltimore on Saturday last, to inspect the steam fire engines in that city, with a view of reporting to his Government the policy of introducing them into the principal cities of that country.

A notorious ruffian, known in Southwest Arkansas as "Jack Cade," was recently killed by a woman whose husband he had shot. The widow attacked him with a revolver and lodged three balls in his body, one of which passed through his heart.

Boys should look before they leap, when diving. A boy in Brooklyn, N. Y., named Brown, made a dive on Friday last, and buried his head so deep in the mud that he was unable to extricate himself, and consequently died from suffocation.

The site of the house in which Dr. Johnson lived and died, in Bolt court, Fleet street, London, has been bought by the Stationers' Company of London; and the stationers are about to erect a school for bookellers on the site of Dr. Johnson's house.

Rev. James Cook Richmond, the moving clerical knight, has issued another challenge, this time to all the world, to meet him in oral or written debate, on the merits of Episcopacy, as compared with the Latin church, or "schism" generally.

So numerous have the applications for situations in the Census Bureau already become, that, in order to facilitate responses thereto, printed forms have been prepared, stating that no additional clerical force will be required until next year.

The farmers in Maine say that they never harvested larger crops of hay than those of the present season, and never secured it in better order. For over three weeks in harvesting season there was no rain, and frequently the nights were without dew.

During the month of July the United States Pension Office issued four hundred and five land warrants. Of these all but one were issued under the act of 1855; 326 were for 160 acres, 43 for 120 acres, 25 for 80 acres, and 1 for 40 acres.

Mr. Hopkins a turkie in England, has a horse which he named Gallicaradotera, but owing to the difficulty of pronunciation, he was induced to change it. The horse is now called Ynyssynagwy!

Hermann Thoru, ex-died at his residence in New York, on Sunday last, in the 78th year of his age. Col. Thoru was for many years a resident in Paris prior to which he was an officer in the United States Navy.

The Rev. Mr. Bartlett, of Brooklyn, N. Y., appeared in his pulpit, a Sunday or two since, in a white coat, white pants, and white vest. A number of his usual hearers made a great fuss about it, calling it "scandal!"

Col. Sim. Johnson, one of the editors of the late Washington Union, who, several months ago, was appointed consul at Havre, has tendered his resignation. The office, however, is not open for competition.

A man named Wickliffe was convicted last week, in Greenville, S. C., of slandering a handsome young woman, named Gillee Gunter, and fined a thousand dollars for his impudence.

Fifty-nine suits for false weight have been brought, at Quebec, (Ca.) by a baker against a dealer who supplied him with flour. The decision has not yet been rendered.

Miss Maggie Mitchell, the actress, was presented with a valuable riding horse, a few days since, by her admirers in Richmond, Virginia.

The London Times, of July 18th, holds bitter language respecting the peace of Villa Franca, and proposed conference at Zurich.

At Newport (Ky.) last week, a party of young fellows gave a newly married couple a charity, consisting of an overture played on tin pans and other unmusical instruments, which took them a couple of hours to execute. At the end of the overture the bride appeared among them in her marital robes, very much incensed at the impromptu serenade. So much was she incensed that she caught one of the smaller members of the band and doused him into a wash tub full of sassafras, where she held him until he was nearly drowned.

A girl incarcerated in the jail at Bangor, Me., recently found a small vial in her cell which she supposed contained castor oil, and accordingly set about taking her toilet, smearing her hair with the liquid. It turned out however to be Croton oil, and the application burned her hair, and running down over her face and eyes, excoriated them badly, causing much suffering. A physician was called who applied alkalis. The girl has lost one eye, and it is feared she will lose the other, by this accident.

The sovereign of the Feejee Islands finds that his finances are in an embarrassed condition, and that he must adopt some speedy means to avert "a crisis." He proposes to "assign, transfer, and set over" to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, all "right, title, property, claim, and demand" which he possesses over the hundreds of islets which form his dominions, provided her Britannic Majesty will pay his debts, (about \$10,000,) and undertake to provide for the government of his subjects.

Hall's Journal of Health for August says:—"From one square foot of the paper taken from a room which was papered with one of the faded or black green papers, thirty grains of the powder was scraped off and sent to a chemist; and the amount of solid arsenic in it was eleven grains, more than one-third. The green paper hangings are more poisonous to the air of the room than when they are not glazed, but velvet, and have the figure standing out from the paper."

Engineers have started on a survey of the Kansas Central railroad. This road extends from Wyandotte, at the junction of the Kansas with the Missouri river, to Fort Riley. The entire distance is one hundred and fifty miles. This is the first railroad survey west of the Missouri river, and constitutes another link in the great railroad chain that shall ultimately link the States on the Pacific to their elder sisters upon the Atlantic.

Two days ago was lodged in the jail of Chicago, an elderly Englishman, named Joseph Elliott, for a debt of \$16, due to board. Elliott had just received letters from Great Britain announcing the fact that the sum of £5,400 sterling, with interest from 1836, is now lying to his credit in the Bank of England, yet the old man has not the fees to enable him to appear before the county judge to swear out of jail.

We learn from the Louisville Democrat, that on Saturday week, Hon. Sherrod Williams and Mr. Frank J. White, both of Somerset, Ky., got into a dispute upon politics, or about the race between Anderson and Chrisman, for Congress, in the 4th district, which dispute ended in a fight, or personal rencontre, in which White stabbed Williams in three different places, with a pocket knife.

A steam Japanese junk had arrived at Macao, in China, the machinery of which had been bought of the Americans and mounted in a Japanese port. The chief engineer was an American. A young prince was on board, who intends to follow the sea. Cholera had been raging frightfully in the northern part of Japan.

We see it stated in one of our latest French exchanges that an investigation recently made by the Council of State, respecting the duties on combed wool, shows that the tariff on that article acts in such a way as to prevent the enormous number of 10,000,000 of the population of France from clothing themselves in woollen garments.

A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, of the 11th ult., says:—"There was a grand *fete*—what the Arabs especially call a *fantasia*—at Kafra-leis, last week, on the occasion of the opening for traffic of the splendid iron bridge thrown across the Nile there, over which the railway to Cairo passes."

The thirteenth meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science, is to be held at Springfield. The meeting commences on Wednesday, (to-day,) the 3rd of August, and continues until the 10th. A large gathering, says the Boston Transcript, is anticipated this year.

The statement that the Hon. Rufus Cheate was an opium eater, is pronounced untrue. The only stimulant he ever took was tea—strong tea.

A SHORT HONEYMOON.

The Milwaukee News is responsible for the following story:—"On the 14th of July a heavy business man of Boston—one of the well-to-do merchants of that city—was married there to a handsome young lady of Boston."

He was married before he saw Miss—, the daughter of his lawyer, and married her.—On the morning of the 5th they started on a Western collecting tour, and last week arrived in this city, and put up at the New-hall. On this short trip the rose had greatly faded from her cheek, and sadder had turned her eye. No one knows the cause, but last Monday they visited a lawyer of this city, and signed papers agreeing forever to separate—each to go where fancy might lead him, and never to be seen by the other.

He settled upon her Boston property to the amount of \$20,000, and gave her besides \$1000 in cash and yesterday she left for Boston. Both parties were well educated, handsome, and apparently well fitted for each other's society, but some cause unknown to outsiders, led to the above result."

FIGHT WITH A MOUSSIN SNAKE.—The Huntsville (Ala.) Independent tells in the following, how Mr. James Lapine bore off triumphantly an enormous moussin snake: "He was passing through Mr. Thomas S. McCalley's farm, a mile or two from town, and immediately on getting over a fence a large mud moussin snake, fully five feet in length, sprang upon him from the bushes, and he was rich, doing, and wrapped himself around it with his legs, attempting at the same time to strike him with his tongue. Mr. Lapine, however, and hardly expected another attack; but the vicious animal again sprang upon him from a distance of four feet, and the second time tightly coiled itself around his leg. By great exertion he at last succeeded in getting his foot on the monster, and at once dispatched him."

AN ARKANSAS HUNT.—Two parties, of ten hunters each, recently closed a six weeks' "sculp hunt," in Arkansas, with the following result: Such birds and animals as are destructive to farmers alone were to be counted, such as hawks, owls, wild cats, wolves, squirrels, &c. Small birds were not counted. These twenty hunters produced the enormous number of fourteen thousand scalps. Two members of the company each killed over four thousand of the "varmints." The hunt was continued for four or five weeks—Either game must have been plenty or they were matchless hunters.

Letter from Orkney Springs.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

ORKNEY SPRINGS, July 29.—After quite a long wandering, here we are back again at Orkney, and among a pleasant company of ladies and gentlemen. Since we left, there have been numerous additions to the crowd, from various parts of our Southern and Western country. We have families from Texas, Alabama, Missouri, and other distant States, mingling freely among our own Virginia families—all enjoying each other's society in a few English, and a monte dealer. The accounts that continue to reach us of the wealth of these Indian cemeteries or "huacas," in golden images and trinkets, are every day growing more wonderful.

A hat has been found made of exceeding fine gold, and of great weight. Also, a "gold woman," but how large a woman is not stated. It is a little curious, seeing with what contempt the Indians generally treat females, that they should have wasted the precious metal in fashioning one. It must have been a live sick Indian that made that figure.

A host of the passengers who took passage in the *Chiriqui* carried silver with them to purchase the gold. It is said that it is sold by the poorer class of the people who are turning up the graves, at from three to four dollars per ounce. Yesterday another vessel arrived at Chiriqui with a box of the gold, but of what value I cannot ascertain. It is said that one man at the "grave diggings" has taken out 75 pounds of images, but this is probably an exaggeration.

These tombs, it appears, are of great extent, some of them having contained many hundred bodies. The gold is said to be contained in earthen vessels by the side of the body. The ground where the "huacas" are, is covered with trees, and it was by the falling of a large tree growing out of the top of a mound that the deposits were discovered.

The roots of the tree took with them the earth and the mason work of one of the mounds, leaving the gold exposed, which was accidentally seen by a man when passing close to it. Many persons who have gone down are enthusiastic enough to believe they shall find the source from whence all this wealth was obtained. They may do so, but it does not follow they will get much gold from it.

The Indians only used the article for ornaments, and it is more than likely that they were two or three hundred years in getting together the quarter of a million dollars worth that may have been buried with their chiefs and great men in this Chiriqui sepulchre. Gold has never been found in New Granada in sufficient quantities to pay a California digger; and it is only from the fact that Indians in Choco and Antioquia can be had for a couple of dimes a day that the people of the Magdalena have been able to export two or three millions of dollars a year.

The following is a specimen of the posters that may be seen on every street corner:—"For the Chiriqui Gold Diggings," The fast-sailing clipper-schooner Carolina, Captain Manuel Delgado, having a large part of her freight engaged, will have immediate dispatch for David, Chiriqui. Only a limited number of passengers and small quantity of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made at the office of the undersigned. Over \$200,000 worth of gold images have been taken from one *huaca*, many of which images can be seen at Don Maximiano Perez, who has received a King weighing 50 pounds, and a hat weighing 25 pounds, and as there are thousands of *huacas* in Chiriqui, many millions of dollars will be dug out of these Indian burial places. Over three thousand persons are now digging there with great success. For full particulars inquire of the undersigned, at their office near the Daler.

PANAMA, July 21. J. M. J. HERNANDEZ.

The Chiriqui Real Estate Company, of Baltimore, claim that the land on which these huacas are situated, are part of its grant. Another correspondent says:—"One of the natives is said to have gone stark mad at the sudden increase, and one very ancient gentleman of color has taken out a lump, \$10,000 worth, 'at one fell swoop.' These 'huacas' extend over a wide area, are regularly and compactly arranged, and thousands upon thousands remain to be uncovered. The dead Indians were buried in a sitting position, with all their yellow drops enclosed with them as company, and almost every 'huaca' is supposed to contain more or less gold, besides it is conceived that in this locality—Chiriqui—many rich mines, now lost, will be rediscovered, the same from whence the immense wealth of these Indians was first obtained. A number of old miners have gone for the purpose of prospecting for the virgin gold. There is a legend of the country, that the days of old, a ship being forced to put in upon the coast of Chiriqui for water, filled at the same time their galley bottom with fresh earth, and on their arrival back to old Spain, found at the bottom of their galley fire a sheet of melted gold, which enriched them all. Others returned and sought the spot from whence they took the earth, but in vain. What if they should strike this lead!"

Old Folks "Quitting."

One of these interesting gatherings, peculiar to the old times, took place in South Sutton, one day last week. The "quitting" was done at the house of widow Joshua Lackey, and was attended by sixteen ladies, whose united ages amounted to ten hundred and fifty-four years. The oldest, Mrs. Joshua Hick, is eighty-three years of age, and the youngest, Mrs. Anna Burdon, is fifty. Three are upwards of eighty; four between seventy and eighty; six between sixty and seventy; three between fifty and sixty. They quitted a quilt of nearly two thousand pieces, the largest ever quilted by Mrs. Lackey, who is upwards of eighty years of age. The "quitting" commenced with an appropriate prayer by Mrs. Burdon, and concluded with the singing of the hymn commencing:

When shall we meet again,
What need we sever?
When shall peace breathe her chain
Round us forever?
Our hearts will never repose,
Safe from each blast that blows,
In this dark vale of woes,
Till we meet again!

With a single exception, the ladies have lived neighbors from their youth, within a radius of a mile and a half, containing thirty years ago, less than 200 souls.—*Worcester Spy*.

Carats Fine.

The term *carat*, or *kara*, originally designated an Alysian gemstone. Being very hard in size, and undergoing very little loss by drying, they came to be used as the standard of weight in Africa for gold, and in India for diamonds. Each carat was divided into 4 grains, of which 74 are nearly equal to 72 grains Troy. This system of carats and grains is still used in the valuation of diamonds. But in the case of gold, the term carat implies not so much an actual weight, as a fractional division, of which 24 go to make a unit. Twenty four carats fine expresses the unity of pure gold, and signifies, not the specific weight of any given mass, but only that in the 24 imaginary parts into which it may be supposed to be divided, there is no alloy.

Paris Fashions for July.

[From *Walden's Messenger*, July 14.]
Light summer toilets engross all the attention, and there is a great run of white, by far the prettiest was for this melting period of the year. What, for instance, is cooler or more harmonious than a white robe?

The Chiriqui Gold Fields.

The Northern Light, which arrived at New York on Sunday night, brings further accounts of the Indian graves at Chiriqui.

"A correspondent of the New York Times, at Panama, says:—

"Our gold excitement is intensifying. On the 20th, the brig *Josefa*, commanded by a down-east Yankee, Capt. Patterson, sailed with a cargo of shoyels, liquors and provisions; and about fifty passengers for Chiriqui, the grave-diggers 'El Dorado.' Among the passengers were half a dozen Americans, a few English, and a monte dealer. The accounts that continue to reach us of the wealth of these Indian cemeteries or 'huacas,' in golden images and trinkets, are every day growing more wonderful.

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The roots of the tree took with them the earth and the mason work of one of the mounds, leaving the gold exposed, which was accidentally seen by a man when passing close to it. Many persons who have gone down are enthusiastic enough to believe they shall find the source from whence all this wealth was obtained. They may do so, but it does not follow they will get much gold from it.

The Indians only used the article for ornaments, and it is more than likely that they were two or three hundred years in getting together the quarter of a million dollars worth that may have been buried with their chiefs and great men in this Chiriqui sepulchre. Gold has never been found in New Granada in sufficient quantities to pay a California digger; and it is only from the fact that Indians in Choco and Antioquia can be had for a couple of dimes a day that the people of the Magdalena have been able to export two or three millions of dollars a year.

The following is a specimen of the posters that may be seen on every street corner:—"For the Chiriqui Gold Diggings," The fast-sailing clipper-schooner Carolina, Captain Manuel Delgado, having a large part of her freight engaged, will have immediate dispatch for David, Chiriqui. Only a limited number of passengers and small quantity of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made at the office of the undersigned. Over \$200,000 worth of gold images have been taken from one *huaca*, many of which images can be seen at Don Maximiano Perez, who has received a King weighing 50 pounds, and a hat weighing 25 pounds, and as there are thousands of *huacas* in Chiriqui, many millions of dollars will be dug out of these Indian burial places. Over three thousand persons are now digging there with great success. For full particulars inquire of the undersigned, at their office near the Daler.

PANAMA, July 21. J. M. J. HERNANDEZ.

The Chiriqui Real Estate Company.

of Baltimore, claim that the land on which these huacas are situated, are part of its grant. Another correspondent says:—"One of the natives is said to have gone stark mad at the sudden increase, and one very ancient gentleman of color has taken out a lump, \$10,000 worth, 'at one fell swoop.' These 'huacas' extend over a wide area, are regularly and compactly arranged, and thousands upon thousands remain to be uncovered. The dead Indians were buried in a sitting position, with all their yellow drops enclosed with them as company, and almost every 'huaca' is supposed to contain more or less gold, besides it is conceived that in this locality—Chiriqui—many rich mines, now lost, will be rediscovered, the same from whence the immense wealth of these Indians was first obtained. A number of old miners have gone for the purpose of prospecting for the virgin gold. There is a legend of the country, that the days of old, a ship being forced to put in upon the coast of Chiriqui for water, filled at the same time their galley bottom with fresh earth, and on their arrival back to old Spain, found at the bottom of their galley fire a sheet of melted gold, which enriched them all. Others returned and sought the spot from whence they took the earth, but in vain. What if they should strike this lead!"